KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERT TUESDAY BY THOMAS SMITH.

PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the wholesale or retail.

exviration of the year, or Two Dollars at the 31.12tf time of subscribing Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.
PRINTING of every discription will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms,—the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

Just Published,

A ND for sale at the offices of the "Kentucky Gazette" and "Reporter," a Pamphlet entitled,

"REMARKS on some passages in a Peritorical Work printed in Lexington, entitled, 'The Evangelical Record as a superior quality, and are offered for the last eleven years, an immense number of sale on advantageous terms. He continues as usual to give the highest price IN CASH, for plaints arising from worms.

The Above pamphlet contains 50 octavo end of main street. pages, handsomely printed, and stitched in live paper.—Price 25 cents. 18-6t*

FOR SALE.

A BRICK STABLE AND CARRIAGE HOUSE, 33 feet by 22, and a LOT OF GROUND on Upper street, opposite S. Long's Application to be made to

KENNEDY & BRAND. April 6, 1813. 14---tf.

State of Kentucky. Barren Circuit Sct -March Term, 1813.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, Compt against
RICHARD HARRIS Defendt

In Chancery. HIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, and it appear-ing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state.—It is therefore on the motion of the complainant, ordered that the defendant appear here on the first day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that otherwise the same be taken for confess-

ed.—And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published eight weeks succes sively in some authorised newspaper of this commonwealth.

(A copy. Test.)
15 RICHAD GARRETT, c. b. c. c. Morrison, Boswells & Sutton HAVE lately received from Philadelphia, a splendid assortment of MERCHANDIZE, of the most fashionable kind, which will be

sold cheap for cash only. Lexington, April 17, 1812.

Dr. Wm. H. Richardson

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Mr. Samuel Trotter, and adjoining the store of S. & G. Trotter. Lexington, March 27, 1813.

DUANE'S MILITARY BOOKS. A DOPTED into the service of the United of er late important States-for sale at the office of the some assortment of Kentucky Gazette and the store of Jeremiah Ironmongery, Crates, Dry Goods, business, to merit its continuance.

HAND BOOK FOR INFANTRY, HAND BOOK FOR RIFLEMEN, MILITARY LIBRARY, MILITARY DICTIONARY,

ALSO, NIEF ON EDUCATION,

MONTESQUE'S SPIRIT OF LAWS; All at the Philadelphia prices. April 13, 1813.

Wanted,

HREE or four Turners or Filers, who have been accustomed to work in machinery to whom I will give liberal wages. Also two smart boys of sixteen or seventeen years of age, will be taken as Apprentices to learn the machine making business by the subscriber, liv.

To the house lately occupied by Mr. Gatewood, adjoining Mr W. Leavy's store, where he continues to sell, make and repair Looking Glas-

JOHN MARSH.

MASON'S INN.

Manuary 25, 1812.

MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY. The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened

House of Entertainment.

The returns thanks to his friends and a gen Herrings and a variety of Groceries and dry Goods to business, to merit a 32 W. MENTELL share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.

19.1f

January 14, 1812.

Copper for Stills.

TILVORD, SCOTT & TROTTER Nov. 3, 1812.

LOST

Ellis & Trotter.

Have just received, and are now opening in their new Brick House, two doors above Sam'l. & Geo Trotter, A LARCE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS.

Which they will sell low for CASH, either by Lexington, April 6, 1813.

THOMAS HANLY

roust accompany their order with two dollars task, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

Advertisements are inserted at 50 cents.

Skirling, Russet and black bridle,

Sealing, Facing, and

Saddle bag Leather, Soal, and Wax upper leather, Wax calf skins,

Russet calf skins for Boot Hamilton's Worm Destroying tops, and

Beef Hides and Skins, at his tan yard, lower

Lexington, April 27, 1813.

RAGS WANTED.

THE citizens of this place, and county, and the counties adjoining, who will be careful in saving their linen and cotton rags, will meet with a ready sale for them at the corner meet with a ready sale for them at the corner house, opposite to Mr. Bain's hatter shop, on

Lexington, April 24, 1813.

JAMES DEVERS.

Cash for a NEGRO BOY, Between the age of 14 and 16 years-he must

be sprightly and well recommended.

17-tf. Enguire of the P Enquire of the Printer.

WATER ROTTED HEMP.

IX DOLLARS per cwt. in CASH, will be given for a few tons of WATER ROT-ED HEMP of the first quality, delivered at ohn Hahr's Rope-Walk, on the Russell road. Apply at the walk, or to ROBT. MEGOWAN & Co.

Lexington, April 24, 1813.

Barren Circuit Court, State of Kentucky, Sect MARCH TERM, 1813. William Wilkerson, comp't.

In Chancery. Wilkerson, defendant. ter her appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the court by disinterested affidavits that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this THIS day came the complainant by his court by disinterested affidavits that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore, on the motion of the complainant ordered, that the defendant appear here on the first day of our next June Term, and answer the complainant's bill exhibited against the said of the late Richard Lee, junity his widow in New York.

They are for sale in Kentucky (By her particular appointment) at the stores of Walde her in this court, for the purpose of obtaining AS removed to Lexington, and tenders his services to the citizens of the town and do, the complainant's bill be taken for confessed. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published eight weeks succes-In the latter branches of his profession, he sively in some authorized newspaper of this

RICHARD GARNETT, c. B. C. C.

NEW GOODS.

Nails by the keg, and retail, Mill Saws, &c. &c.

Which he will sell Wholesale and Retail, on reasonable terms.

HEMP WANTED.

Cotton Yarn and Cotton, as usual. March 19, 1813.

THE SUBSCRIBER

has removed his

COMMISSION STORE.

chine making business by the subscriber, hy-ing on Water street, adjoining the theatre, ses, Picture Prames, gilt and plain; he has lately received an assortment of the most fash. ionable Looking Glasses, and a most complete assortment of toys for children, more extensive than any before imported, and very cheap. Likewise-Large Glasses for picture frames

Clock do. Cotton by the Bale White Lead of the first quality Box Raisins Mackarels

Copper Jor Stitts.

THE SUS CRIBERS are expecting in a few days, a quantity of Copper in Patterns for Stills—which they will sell on reasonable of innoculation gratis by application to him.

Lexington, May 11, 1813. 19-4t

DAVID HUMPHREYS'S

Map of War in the N. West.

PREVENTION

BETTER THAN CURE. FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BIL US AND MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent & Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden

Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every

situation, and of every age.
They are excellently adapted to carry off su perfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the to much and severe head ache—and ought to be

taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They had been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and care-fully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Lozenges.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard,

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chro

ITCH CURED.

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINT MENT. Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication or other destructive intemperance; the unskil ful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Boughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consumptions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping

Hahn's True & Genuine Ger. man Corn Plaister, Tooth Ache Drops.

They are for sale in Kentucky (By her particulur appointment) at the stores of Walde mard Mentelle, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg &

Silver Platers, Silver Smiths and Brass Founders.

-: : : : · & E. WOODRUFF

PESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still con-tinue to carry on the above business in all their Branch Bank, on Main-street, Lexington.—
They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to

THEY HAVE, AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Gold & Silver Ware. Plated Candlesticks, Castors, &c.

OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS. ALSO, AN ELIGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Bridle Bits, Stirrnp Irons, &c. Respectfully informs the public that he OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS. ALL KINDS OF

Carriage and Harness Mounting, Carriage & Gig Springs, Coach Lace. Fringe & Tassels. ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

ers. &c.

Which they will dispose of very low for Cash,
ALL KINDS OF Brass Work for Machinery,

Clock Work, &c.

learn the Silver Plating bus ness The highest price in Cash will be given for payments, as funds are necessary old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER. payments, as funds are necessary the Institution in the same flouris April 6, 1813. 14---tf.

Doctor Walter Brashear

May 10, 1813.

May 18, 1813.

20-3t.

May 18, 1813.

May 18, 1813.

20-3t.

May 18, 1813.

TAKEN up in Fayette on the Kentucky river by Moses Barns, a yellow bay MARE, 131-2 any person delivering the same, shall receive the above and other reasonable charges.

Calls on them at their shop will be particularly attended to by one or the other of them.

May 10, 1813.

May 18, 1813.

TAKEN up in Fayette on the Kentucky river by Moses Barns, a yellow bay MARE, 131-2 any person delivering the same, shall receive the above and other reasonable charges.

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May 10, 1813.

May 15, 1813.

May 15, 1813.

Montgomery Circuit, April Term, 1813. EDWARD OAKLY, complainant

DANIEL ANDERSON, defendant. In Chancery.
This day came the complainant by his attor-This day came the complainant by his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendant, Daniel Anderson is no inhabitant of this commonwealth and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court. It is therefore, ordered that unless he do appear on or before the first day of the next July term—file his answer to the complainant's bill term. news-paper, for two months successively.

A copy. (ATTEST)
H LANE, p. c. M c. c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

R. MEGOWAN & Co.

HAVE just received a large and elegant assortment of Goods, CONSISTING OF

Groceries, Dry Goods, Queens' Ware, Glass Ware. Hard Ware, &c.

Which they will sell wholesale or retail on moderate terms for CASH or SIXTY DAY NE-GOTIABLE NOTES.

ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF MILITARY TRIMMINGS_viz: SWORDS, DIRKS. UNDRESS SWORDS, EPAULETS, SASHES. SILVER CORD,

SILVER LACE, SWORD KNOTS, Gold & Silver : SILVER PLATES, for Caps and Belts, MILITARY BUTTONS, PLUMES of various Colours.
A VERT HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

dresses, elegant Flowers, Bonnets, &c. Lexington, March So, 1813.

Five Dollars Reward.

TRAYED from the subscriber, living in Nicholasville, Jessamine county, a GREY MARE, seven years old, five feet high, lame in her near fore foot, if any brand, not recollectner near fore foot, if any brand, not recoilected. Also, a WHITE HORSE COLT (one year old in July next) went with her. Any person delivering said estrays, or giving such information of them that I can get them again, shall receive the above reward and any other reasonable charges.

May 11, 1813. 19-tf

CASH WILL BE GIVEN FOR TOBACCO.

At any inspection on the Kentucky river, and Clean Wool, Country Linen, Sugar or Salt-Petre, in Lexington, by DANIEL BRADFORD,

Who has added to his former stock, GUN POWDER TER. SHERRY WINE, JAMAICA SPIRITS, CHERRY BRANDY, TAMARINDS, ESSENCE PEPPERMINT, CASTER OIL, SHADD HERRINGS, SPANISH SEGARS, RAPPEE, MACCAUBA, & SCOTCH SNUFF, FIG BLUE, WHITE & RED LEAD, CHALK, ARNETTO,

Lexington, May 4, 1813. MANUFACTORY.

WINDSOR SOAP,

LEAD, &c &c. &c.

MUSTARD, ISINGLESS,

CARRIES on the above busines in all its various branches in Limestone street, a few doors above Main, where may be had on reasonable terms, Fancy and Windsor Chairs of the newest fashion, and most approved inven-

J. H. VOS

tion. He still continues the business of House & Sign Painting, Paper Hanging &c. Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels & Tongs, Door Knockand will execute work in that line in the most fashionable manner.

Lexington, May 4, 1813. 3m18

The Lexington Juvenile Library

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for CASH.

SADDLERY, &c.

SADDLERY, &c.

SADDLERY, &c.

Sabout 475 volumes in the Library and about 85 shareholders—price of share 5 dollars.—
The shareholders are informed that the semi-annual contribution of 50 course.

May 18th, 1813. One or two APPRENTICES wanted to becomes due on Saturday the 5th of June-1 is expected they will be as usual, punctual in payments, as funds are necessary to cary on STRAYED from the Subscriber living in Nihas hitherto been conducted.

By order of the Directors.

WM. HUSTON, Jr. Librarian.

May 18, 1813.

20-3t

Building Lots.

On Saturday the 29th of May, inst. will be sald at Public Auction, seven elegant Building Lots, lying on Upper & Third Streets,

term—file his answer to the complainant's bill, credit of one and two years, without interest) plea or demurrer, that the same shall be taken offer a fair opportunity to such as may desire for confessed against him, and that a copy of to own property of that description. Bond, this order be inserted in some duly authorised with approved security, will be required. The o'clock in the afternoon. And at 4 o'clock on the same day, that elegant BRICK HOUSE and Lot lately occupied by Lyndon, Comstock, on Mulberry street, and adjoining the above Lots, on a credit of 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, with good negotiable endorsed notes. A plat of the Lots may be seen at the Auction Store, and every information given to such as may call.
DANIEL BRADFORD, Auct.

Lexington, May 10, 1813

NEW METHOD OF EDUCATION. THE friends of this method in Kentucky not having seen its superior success, nor witnessed the expense, I would incur by conducting it in the most efficient manner, have expressed much dissatisfaction at my terms of admission. I have therefore, concluded to receive the first class on the usual terms of other institutions. The price for tuition, boarding, and other accommodations, will correspond to the amount commonly paid for them by students in the University. The pupil will furnish his own bedding, books, stationery and apparatus. The expense in the latter articles will be great or small as the majority may think proper. Payments for the first years are required in advance. Twenty boys will be received on these terms—those between 8 and 10 years

of age, would be preferred. Men of business, who intend their sons for PLUMES of various Colours.

A VERT HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

MILINERY TRIMMINGS—viz;

Plaid fringed Ribbons, Straw Plumes,
Straw Platt Chinelle, Cord Trimmings for

dresses elegant Flores P. years. Classical studies will not be commenced till the English language and the rudiments of general knowledge are acquired.

> Pupils may be entered at the Office of the Ky. Gazette. Their ages, and the probability of their completing a liberal education in this school, or of being sooner wthdrawn, should at the same time be mentioned. The school commences on the 4th monday in May, about 3 miles east of Lexington, in a house lately owned by Mr. A. F. Price.

April 97th 1813

Daniel Bradford

HAS for sale, at his Auction and Commission.
Store, at the Stone House, on "Cheapside,"
next below the Market, Imperial and Young
Hyson Teas, fresh and of the best quality, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf, Lump and brown Sugars,
Madeira, Port and Teneriffe Wines, Ginger,
Allspice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Copperas, Pepper, Madder, Rice, Brimstone, Raisins,
Almonds, Glass and China Ware, Scissors,
Whips, Mississippi and Tennessee Cotton
Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, Segas, Stoves, Andirons. Flat Irons, Country Cloth, and a variety
of other articles. of other articles.

CUT & HAMMERED NAILS CORN HOES MATTOCKS STEEL YARDS ALLUM GLUE PRUSSIAN BLUE YELLOW OCHRE MINERAL GREEN TURKEY OMBRE BLOOD LAKE.

A constant supply of country made Woods HATS, of superior quality.

Sales at Auction every Saturday and Court days, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Dr. John Todd.

FANCY & WINDSOR CHAIR AVING returned to Lexington, offers his services as a Practitioner of MEDICINE and SURGERY.

His shop is kept opposite the Court-house, and two doors below the Reporter Printing. office.

John Cipriani

FFERS his services to the Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, to teach them the Exercise and use of the BROAD.SWORD He expects from the necessity of the times, that his endeavors to be useful to the public, will meet with encouragement.
Subscribers received at Mr. W. Mentelle's Subscribers received at Mr. W. Leavy. store, main street, near Mr. W. Leavy. 20-St

Dancing School.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington, and its vi-cinity, that he will open a Dancing School on the 4th day of June next, in the house of Mr. CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.

Is this day removed to the White House on market street, between M'Calla, Gaines & with the instruction of their children, may depend on having strict attention paid to their children, may depend on having strict attention paid to their ALWAYS ON HAND.

They have just received an extensive assortment of

They have just received an extensive assortment of ment of

They have just received an extensive assortment of ment of the control o

GARRET LANE.

Ten Dollars Reward.

payments, as finds are necessary to cary on the Institution in the same flourishing way it has hitherto been conducted.

Cholasville Jessamine county, about the 1st March, one GRAY MARE, eight years old, as bout fifteen hands high—I believe she is brend. ed, but I dont recollect what-her near tore leg has been broke between the pastern joint and the hoof, and yet goes lame and is consider

CAPTURE OF YORK

HEAD QUARTERS, York, Capital of Upper CANADA, April 28th, 1813.

SIR-After a detention of some days by adverse winds, we arrived at this place yesterday morning, and at eight o'clock commenced landing the troops about three miles westward sion received by a heavy stone from the from the town, and one and a half from the enemy's works. The wind was high and in an unlavorable direction for the boats, which preidence of the Major General; and his vented the landing of the troops at a clear field, the scite of the ancient French fort Ta-It prevented also many of the armed rento. It prevented also many of the armed vessels from taking positions, which would have most effectually covered our landing—but every thing that could be done was affected.

The riflemen under major Forsyth first landed, under a heavy fire from Indians and other troops. Gen. Sheaffe commanded in person. He had collected his whole force in the woods near the point where the wind compelled our troops to land. His force consisted of seven hundred regulars and militia, and one hundred Indians. Major Forsyth was supported as promptly as possible; but the contest was sharp and severe for nearly half an hour, and born and myself the enemy were repulsed by a number far inferior to theirs. As soon as Gen. Pike landed with seven or sight hundred men, and the remainder of the troops were pushing for the shore, the enemy retreated to their works. Our troops were now formed on the ground or ginally intended for their landing, advanced through a thick wood, and after carrying one battery by assault, were moving in columns towards the main work: when within sixty rods of this, a tremendous explosion took place from a magazine previously prepared, and which threw out such immense quantities of stone as most seriously to injure our troops. I have not yet been able to collect the returns of the killed and wounded; but our loss will I fear exceed one hundred, and among these cellent officer Brig. Gen. Pike, who received a contusion from a large stone, which terminated his valuable life within a few hours. His loss by Gen. Dearborn, I presume that will be severely felt,

Previously to this explosion the enemy had retired into the town, excepting a party of regulars, to the number of forty, who did not care the effects of the shock, and were des-

troved. General Sheaffe moved off with the regular troops and left directions with the commanding officer of the militia to make the best terms he could. In the mean time all further resistance on the part of the enemy ceased, and the outlines of a capitulation were agreed

As soon as I learned that Gen. Pike had been wounded, I went on shore. To the General I had been induced to confide the immediate attack, from a knowledge that it was his wish and that he would have felt mortified had it not been given to him.

movement was under my view. The troops behaved with great firmnes and deserve much applause, particularly those first engaged, and under circumstances which would have tried the steadiness of veterans.

Our loss in the morning and in carrying the first battery was not great, perhaps forty or fifty killed and wounded, and of them a full proportion of officers.

Notwithstanding the enemy's advantage in position and numbers in the commencement of the action, their loss was greater than ours especially in officers. It was with great exertion that the small vessels of the fleet could work into the barbor against a gale of wind, but as soon as they got into a proper position, a tremendous cannonade opened upon the ene-my's batteries and was kept up against them, until they were carried or blown up, and had,

no doubt, a powerful effect upon the enemy.

I am under the greatest obligations to com Chauncey for his able and indefatigable exer tions in every possible manner which could give facility and effect to the expedition. He is equally estimable for sound judgment, bravery and industry. The government coupl not have made a more fortunate selection.

Unfortunately the enemy's armed ship Princ Regent, left this place for Kingston a few day before we arrived. A large ship on the stocks and nearly planked up, and much naval stores were set fire to by the enemy soon after the explosion of the magazine. A considerable main, but no vessel fit for use.

prisoners, and must of course leave them on s necessary to be done here, as to be able to is necessary to be done here, as to be able to Sail to-morrow for Niagara, whither I send this by a small vessel, with notice to general Lewis of our approach.

Robert Stanton, George Ridout, Wm. Jarof our approach.

I have the honor to be, sir, &c. HENRY DEARBORN. Hon. Gen. JOHN ARMSTRO Secretary of War, Washington.

U.S. SHIP MADISON At anchor off York, 28th April 1813.

Agreeably to your instructions and ar rangements made with Major Gen. Dear born, I took on board of the squadron un der my command the general and suite, and about 1700 troops, and left Sackett's Harbor on the 15th inst. for this place, We arrived here vesterday morning and took a position about one mile to the South and Westward of the enemy's principal fort, and as near the shore as we could with safety to the vessels. The place fixed upon by the major general and myself for landing the troops was the scite of

the old French Fort Taranta. The debarkation commenced about eight o'clock A M and was completed about 10. The wind blowing heavy from the East ward, the boats fell to leeward of the position fixed upon, and were in consequence exposed to a galling fire from the enemy, who had taken a position in a thick wood near where the first troops landed; however, the cool intrepid y of the officers and men overcame every obstacle. Their at tack upon the enemy was so vigorous that he fled every in direction, leaving a great many of his killed and wounded upon the field. As soon as the troops were landed, I directed the schooner to take a position near the forts in order that the attack up on them by the army and navy might be simultancous. The schooners were obliged to beat up to their position, which they did in a very handsome order under a very heavy fire from the enemy's batteries, and took a position within about six hundred yards of their principal fort and opened heavy cannonade upon the enemy, which did great execution and very much contri buted to their final destruction. The troops as soon as landed were formed unde immediate orders of Brig. General Pike,

ack upon the forts, and after baving car ied two redoubts in their approach to the principal work (the enemy having previusly laid a train) blew up his magazine. which in its effects upon troops was dread ful, having killed and wounded a great many and amongst the former, the ever to be lamented Brigadier General Pike, who fell at the head of his column by a contu known activity, zeal and experience make his loss a national one.

In consequence of the fall of General Pike, the command of the troops devolve ed for a time upon Colonel Pierce who soon after took possession of the town. At about two P M the American flag was substituted for the British, and at about 4, our troops were in quiet possession of the town As soon as Gen. Dearborn learnt the situation of Gen. Pike he landed and assumed the command. I have the honor of inclo

The enemy set fire to some of his prinnaval and military stores, as well as a large ship upon the stocks nearly finished-the only vessel found here is the Duke of Glou ster, undergoing repairs-the Prince Re gent left here on the 24th for Kingston We have not vet had a return made of the naval and military stores, consequently can form no correct idea of the quantity, but have made arrangements to have all takes on board that we can receive, the rest wil be destroyed.

I have to regret the death of midshipmen Thompson and Hatfield, and several sea men killed. The exact number I do not Thave to lament the loss of that brave and ex- know, as the returns from the different

From the judicious arrangements made by Gen. Dearborn, I presume that the public stores will be disposed of, so that the troops will be ready to re embark to morrow and proceed to execute other objects of the expedition the first fair wind.

I cannot speak in too much praise of the cool intrepidity of the officers and men generally under my command, and feel my self particularly indebted to the officers commanding vessels for their zeal in se conding all my views.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, sir, Your most obd't. serv't. ISAAC CHAUNCEY. Hon. WILLIAM JONES, Secretary of the Navy. Washington.

Terms of Capitulation entered into on the 27th April, one thousand eight hun dred and thirteen, for the surrender of the town of York, in Upper Canada, to the army and navy of the United States under the command of Major General Dearborn and Commodore Chauncey:

That the troops, regular and Militia, at this post, and the naval officers and seamen, shall be surrendered prisoners of war. The troops, regular and militia, to ground their arms immediately on parade and the naval officers and seamen be immediately surrendered.

That all public stores, naval and miliary, shall be immediately given up to the commanding officers of the army and navy of the United States—that all private prop erty shall be guaranteed to the citizens of he town of York

That all papers belonging to the civil officers shall be retained by them—that such surgeons as may be procured to at-tend the wounded of the British regulars and Canadian militia shall not be consider ered prisoners of War.

That one lieutenant colonel, one majo thirteen captains, nine lieute ants, eleven ensigns, one quarter-master, one deput adjutant general of the militia, namely-

Lt. Colonel Chewitt, Major Allen Captain John Willson, John Button, Peter Robinson, Reuben Richardson, John Arnold James Fenwick James Museurd, Duncan We have not the means of transporting the Cameron, David Thomson, John Robinson, Samuel Ridon Thomas Hamilton, John parole. I hope we shall so far complete what Burn, William Jarvie, Quarter Master vis, Edward M'Mahon, John Willson, Elv Playter, Ensigns And. Thompson, Alfred Senaily, Donald M'Arthur, William Smith. Andrew Mercer, James Chewett, George Kink, Edward Thompson, Charles Denison, George Denison. Darcey Boulton.

Nineteen serjeants four corporals and two hundred and four rank file.

Of the Field Train Department, Wm. Of the Provincial Navy, Capt. Frs. Govereaux, Lieutenant Green, Midshipmen John Ridout, Louis Baupre, Clerk, Jas Langsdon, one Boatswain, fifteen Naval

Artificers Of his Majesty's Regular troops, Lt. De.

One Sergeant Major, and of the Royal Artillery, I bombardier and three gunners, shall be surrendered as prisoners of war and accounted for in the exchange of prisoners between the United States and G. Britain.

G. S MITCHELL Lt. Col. 3d A. U. S. SAMUEL, S. CONNER, Maj. & A. D. C. to maj. gen. Dearborn WILLIAM KING, Major 15th U. S. Infantry. JESSE D. ELLIOTT. W. CHEWITT, Lt. Col. Comdg. 3d Reg. York Militia.
W. ALLAN, Major,
3d Reg York Militia,
F. GAURREAU, Lt. M. Dpt.

General Harrison and suite, and several officers of the army, arrived here on Sunday afternoon from Lower Sandusky-Gen. Cass arrived yesterday; and Major Ball's squadron of cavalry, the distinguished heroes of Massassinway came into town this morning.

SIEGE OF FOR I MEIGS.

GENERAL ORDERS HEAD QUARTERS, Camp Meigs, May 9, 1813. The information received by the general and privates-Total 30.

who led in a most gallant manner, the at- the movements of the enemy, indicates their having abandoned the siege of this post. general congratulates his troops, upon having completely foiled their foes, and put a stop to that career of victory which has hitherto attended their arms. He cannot find words to express his sense of the good conduct of the troops of every description and of every corps and the good conduct of the troops of every description and of every corps. s well in sustaining and returning the heav re of the enemy, as for their assiduity and atience in performance of those laborious duies which the occasion called for. Where me it was so general, indeed almost universal, it s difficult to discriminate. The general, how-ever, cannot omit to mention the names of those rhose situation gave them an opportunity of eing more particularly useful. From the ong illness of capt. Gratiot of the corps of entireers, the arduous and important duties of ortifying the camp, devolved on capt. Wood of that corps. In assigning to him the first palm of merit as far as relates to the transacions within the works, the General is convinced that his decision will be accorded to by very individual in the army, who witnesse his indefatigable exertion, his consumate skill in providing for the safety of every point, and foiling every attempt of the enemy, and his

he artillery, whose zeal and talents had been minently useful.

Capt. Gratiot, in the remission of a severe llness, took charge of a battery, and managed it with ability and effect—capt. Cushing of the artillery and capt. Holt of the 17th Infantry but doing duty with the former corps] were extremely active and attentive to their posts— Col. Miller and Major Todd of the 19th U. S. Infantry, Major Ball of the Dragoons, and A-lexander of the Volunteers, Col. Mills and Maj. Pitzer of the Ohio militia, and Maj. Johnson of the Kentucky militia, rendered the most important services. To each of the above gentle-men, as well as to each captain, subaltern, noncommission officer and private of their respective commands, the General gives his thanks. He gives his thanks and expresses his warm pprobation of the conduct of Mr. Peters, conductor of ordnance, Mr. Lyon, principal artificer, Adjutant Bourne, Mr. Timberlick and sergeants Henderson, Toms, and Meldrum, who severally had charge of batteries or Blocknouses. The battery commanded by sergeant Henderson was, as the enemy confessed, managed with peculiar effect-with respect to the sorties made on the 5th inst. the subsequent nformation which has been received from the prisoners, has given the gallant troops which were employed upon those occasions, addition-al claims upon the gratitude of their General. It is ascertained that in both instances the enemy far out-numbered our troops. The General gives his thanks to Brig. Gen. Clay, for the promptitude with which the detachment of his brigade were landed, and the assistance given him in forming them for the atack on the left. To Col. Boswell and Major Fletcher, for their gallantry and good conduct in leading them to the charge made upon the enemy, and to captains Dudley, Simmons, and Mitcalf, their subalterns, non-commissioned officers and privates, for the distinguished valor with which they defeated the enemy. The General has in the order of the 6th inst. expressed his sense of the conduct of the regular troops and volunteers which were engaged in the sorties up-on the right flank; but he omitted to men-tion captain Sebree's company of Kentucky whose gallantry was not surpassed by that of any of the companies which fought by their sides. The Pittsburg Blues, ed by lieut. Magee, sustained the reputation which they had acquired at Massassinway, and heir gallant associates, the Petersburg voluneers, and lieut. Drum's detachment, discovered equal intrepidity. To the detachment from the companies of the 17th and 19th regiments nder their respective commanders, captains roghan Bradford, Langham, Elliott, and Nearing, the honorable task of storming the British batteries, defended by two hundred British grenadiers and light infantry, flanked by an host of Indians and two companies of Canada militia-(This service was completely accomplished-two officers and 40 regulars taken and the rest killed or dispersed.) Col. Maller speaks in the highest terms of the offi-Campbell, Lee, Kerchival and Rees, and of ensigns Harrison, Mitchell, Ship, Hawkins, and Stockton. The General requests Col. Miller and major Todd, and each of the officers above named, together with all the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who

gaged on the 5th inst. to accept his thanks. The general is under the highest obligations to his staff, as well for their conduct in he action of the 5th, as for the assistance he from them throughout the seige. Major Hukill, the acting Inspector General, distinguished himself by his assiduity in forwarding the part of our works which were of the enemy-From Major Graham, his aid e camp, his volunteer aid de camp John T. Johnson, Esq. lieut. O'Fallon, acting assist. idjutant general, as well as from the deputy quarter master, Mr. Eubank, he received the

reatest assistance. It rarely occurs that a general has to complain of the excessive ardor of his men; yet such appears always to be the case, whenever the Kentucky militia are engaged. It is indeed the source of all their misfortunes; they appear to think valor alone can accom-plish every thing. The general is led to make his remark from the conduct of captain Dudey's company, as he has understood that that rallant officer was obliged to use his espon oon against his men to oblige them to desist from further pursuit of the enemy, in compliance with an order from the general. Such temerity, although not so disgraceful, is scarcely less fatal than cowardice; and in the nstance above recited, had it been persisted n, would have given a different result to the action, as the whole of the enemy's force, which were placed near the batteries, would have been precipitated upon the rear of our The pursuit being stopped al letachment. lowed time for a new disposition under the cover of our cannon, and the enemy's batte ries were attacked and carried without diffi-

Three rounds will be fired from the cannon in the principal batteries this day at 12 o'clock, in honor of our brethren who have fallen du ring the siege.

JOHN O'FALLON. Acting Assistant Adit. Gen.

Return of the killed and wounded in the seize of Camp Meigs. and the several sorties of the fifth inst KILLED.

Infantry—1 sergeant, 2 corporals, 36 privates—Total 39. Light Dragoons-3 privates.

and carry the batteries and cannon my below the fort on the right bank

Artillery-none.

Ohio Militia - 3 privates 12 Months Volunteers-1 sergeant, 1 private. Total killed-77

WOUNDED.

Artillery-1 Major, (Stoddard, since dead.)

Infantry-2 captains, one 2d lieutenant sergeants, 6 corporals, 75 privates-To-

Light Dragoons-1 sergeant, 1 coporal, 15 privates-Total 17. Kentucky Militia-1 ensign, 41 privates Total 42.

Ohio Militia-1 Ensign, 3 serjeants, 4 privates—Total 8.

12 Months Volunteers—5 sergeants. corporals, 2 Musicians, 19 privates-To-

Total wounded 187-Total killed and wounded 264.

Camp at Fort Meigs

May 9, 1813.

SIR-On the 5th inst, about 8 o'clock A. M. descending the Miami of the Lake, about midway the Rapids, with 1200 of and carry the batteries, and spike the cannon-the Kentucky troops in eighteen flat bot-the second line were to support the first-and

their way through the Indians to the Fort. Observing that the route thus to be taken reinforcements sent by general Harrison to would be shown by a subaltern officer then in company with capt. Hamilton who would "Huzza for Harrison!" and did not perceive land his perogue at the point, on the right that they were British troops until they were bank at which the boats could land.

boats was the same as the order of march on line of battle in solid columns; each officer taking position according to his rank. Col. Dudley the oldest colonel led the van. and in this order the river had been des-

diately to col. Dudley, and order him to take the men in the 12 front boats, and execute gen. Harrison's orders on the left bank of the river; and post his (capt. Hamilton's) subaltern on the right bank of the river, to conduct myself with the men in the six rear boats to the fort I ordered the five boats in the rear of me to fall in a line and follow me.

High wind and the rapidity of the current drove four of the rear boats ashore in the attempt to follow on, according to order, where they remained a short time sufficient however to detain them half or three quarters of a mile in the rear

To land according to order, I kept close along the right bank until opposite to col Dudley's landing. There I found no guide left to conduct me to the fort, as captain Hamilton had promised. I then made as attempt to cross the river and join colonel Dudley, but from the rapid current in th falls, I was unable to land on the point with

Being nearly half way across the river and the waves running too high to risk the boats, then driving down the current side wise, steered about and rowed the best was we could to save our boats. My attempt to cross the river to col. Dndley, occasioncers above mentioned, and lieuts. Guynne, ed. I presume, all the boats in the rear of me (and which were then out of hailing British appeared to possess little or no condistance) to cross over and nel Dudley

left, we then endeavored to effect it on the right, even without a guide: But before a tribes of Indians, one of which were painted brisk fire from the enemy on shore, which I was in this unavoidable situation compelled to make to fort Meigs with no other force than about 50 men on board (the other the contrary, treated them with kindness and boats being still in the rear) and to receive humanity. Our troops behaved well on this most necessary and most exposed to the fire the enemy's fire until we arrived under protection of the fort.

> Dudley was, (as I have been informed) orembark and land on the right hand shore about a mile above the fort, and prepare to fight his way into the garrison. The colonel embarked and landed as he conceived at the proper point pursuant to capt Hamilton's order, and was forming his men in order of battle, when he was met by capt. Shaw and ordered to march into the garrison in open order the safest

When my own boat landed we were met by two men, who took charge of the The forlorn situation of these brave men boat as we understood to bring her under the protection of the fort batteries

Believing our bagage to be thus made safe we forbid our servants to carry any portion of it, but loaded them with cannon ball, which they bore to the fort. Our

Upon receiving the orders of capt. Ham ilton, I asked if he had brought spikes to spike the enemy's cannon, to which he replied he had plenty.

I am, Sir, respectfully Your most obedient servant, GREEN CLAY, Brig. Gen. His Excellency, Major General WM H HARRISON.

P. S. Captain Hamilton in delivering the orders of Gen. Harrison observed, that the obect of landing and marching a portion of the croops on the right bank, was to draw the attention of the Indians, and by thus engaging them, afford an opportunity to the garrison to make a sally, and by a circuitous rout, surprise and carry the batteries and cannon of the ene

G. CLAY, Brig. Gen.

THE LATE BATTLE On Sunday last, a number of Kentucky troops taken in the action of the 4th inst. passed through this town on their way lome. They were taken by the British to Cleveland, t the mouth of Huron, whence they were per mitted to return home on condition of not serving against the British or their ollies until regularly exchanged. The following particulars of the late action have been related to us y one of the Kentucky troops attached of Col. Dudley's regiment; and we have every reason to believe that his statement is entitled to full credit. Our informant states, that the detachment ordered to attack the enemy's batteries on the other side of the river, consisting of Col. Dudley's regiment, and a company from Boswell's landed about two miles or two miles and a half above the batteries; that they were formed in three lines; the first line at the distance of half a mile from the river-the second a quarter of a mile beyond the first-and the third a quarter of a mile beyond the second; that their orders were to proceed as silently as possible, in the order in which they were formed, until they should come opposite the fortifications, when the first line were to attack An unfortunate wound in the commencement of the seige, deprived the General after that time of the able services of Major Stoddart of the artillery, whose goal and to leave the detachment rison, to the following effect. "You must detach about 800 men from your brigade who will land at a point I will shew, about one or one and a half miles above the fort, and I will conduct them to the British batteries on the left bank of the British batteries on the left bank of teries, the orders to keep a profound silence the river. They must take possession of the enemy's cannon, spike them, cut down the carriages, and return to their boats." —Observing that the British force at mediately raised the yell, and attacked our their large batteries was inconsiderable, troops, but were met with firmness and driven but their main force was at the old garriback. The first line of our troops then attackson, about one and one half miles below, on ed the hatteries, carried them, and spiked the the same side of the river. That the Indian cannon, the enemy making but a slight resistant forces were chiefly on the right bank of the river around Fort Meigs. "The balance of the men under your command most land on the right bank opposite the first landing, and will fight their way through the Indians to the Fort."

The balance of the men under your command most land on the right bank opposite the first landing, and will fight their way through the Indians to the Fort."

The balance of the men under your dear left, and, as well as the third line, were amused by the Indians, and drawn into the woods. Meanwhile, some boats were seen by those of our men who were on the beach, coming up the vive. landed and began to fire on them. The Indians, The order of descending the river in by this time, having been considerably remforced, began to harass our troops, who soon perceived the danger of their situation, and commenced their retreat towards the place where they were first formed, the Indians following close at their heels, and killing or takcended.

As soon as capt. Hamilton haddelivered these orders, being in the 13th boat from the front. I directed him to proceed immediately to sell a like orders that the retreat was being scattered in different directions when the condensate of the releast and killing or taking those who lagged behind, as well as the wounded. It appears that the retreat was being scattered in different directions when the order was given. Upon the arrival of our troops at the place where they were first formed, they found the ground occupied by the British, who were arrayed in two lines, in an angular form. The British being concealed by the thick foliage, were not perceived by our troops until they had reached the middle of the angle, when the enemy advanced upon them with fixed bayonets. Finding it impossible to make good their retreat, or escape the fury of the Indians, who were harassing heir rear, our little band surrendered to the British, who had formed a circle round them, in order to protect them against the vengeance of the savages, who were highly exasperated on account of the loss they had sustained.— Our informant further states, that, after the surrender, several of our men were murdered, and a great number wounded by the Indians, notwithstanding the British did all in their ower to prevent them. Among those thus arbarously murdered, we are sorry to mention captain Lewis, a very meritorious officer, and brother to the gallant colonel Lewis, who so eminently distinguished himself in the acion of the 18th January. One of the barbarins, hearing a man belonging to captain Lews's company address the latter with the ap-cellation of "Captain Lewis," immediately exclaimed, "Ha! Colonel Lewis come again and, drawing a pistol from his bosom, instant-ly shot that valuable officer through the head. The Indians were very numerous, and the troul over them, if ept colonel Elliott. el Dudley.

Having been defeated in a landing on the discount of the discount attempting to prevent them from murdering our men after the surrender. There were two landing could be effected, we received a red, and the other black; the latter treated our troops with the greatest barbarity, wanoccasion; and our loss, both during and after rotection of the fort.

Col. Boswell's command (except the missing, and about 20 wounded. Among the men in my boat) having landed to join col. officers killed, we are sorry to announce Col. Dudley, and Capts. Lewis, Morrison, and Frdered by capt, Hamilton immediately to vine, and ensign Dooley; and among the wounded Major Shelby, heutenant Underwood (of Morrison's company), and lieutenant Ba-milton, of the Ohio troops. We understand that the loss of the British is as great, if not

> CHILLICOTHE, May 20. PRISONERS OF WAR.

greater, than ours .- Fredonian.

About two hundred and fifty of general Clay's brigade of Kentucky militia have this week passed through Chillicotheawakened the sympathy of our citizens, principal and that liberality which is their characteristic, was not withheld from the poor soldier.

These men report, that after they were bagage was, however, taken by the Indi-ans in a very short time after we left the which they give the appellation of " slaughter pen," and there ordered to sit down. The Indians now commenced their barbarities in presence of the British officers. Several of the officers and men were shot by the Indians who surrounded them, while others were selected and dragged out, with tomahawks buried in their skulls-About forty persons were butchered in this way, when an end was put to savage cruelty, by the interference of Col. Elliott, who it appears had complete controul over Proctor's allies .- Gaz.

> Army Blanks For Sale at this Office.

FORT GEORGE

We are informed has been taken by the American troops. It was stormed on the 8th inst. by Gen. Dearborn, and carried. John C. Bartlett, esq. Quarter master general, arrived in town yesterday from Franklinton, where he length, presents as few impediments to saw a gentleman direct from Black Rock with this information. General Dearborn with a are writing, a gentleman, who has often against Fort Erie.

we copy from the Chillicothe papers, are such as we have heard related by many

The number of our troops engaged Prisoners paroled, Escaped to Fort Meigs,

Killed and missing,

do. to Fort Winchester,

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort Meggs, dated May 12.

"I have just been engaged in discharging the last sad office of burial to those of our freinds who had fallen by the savages. We crossed the river this afternoon and buried about 45; among them were Col. Dudley, Capt. Clarke and Capt. John C. Morrison of Lexington. General Harrison leaves the garrion to-day; general Clay will command in his absence."

THE POST OFFICE.

Our remarks upon the abuses of this department, have at last obtained a hearing at Washington. Though the post office chief, had publicly professed to hold the press in contempt—this was precisely what we expected. We knew the profession was insincere, because an article which appeared many years ago in this paper, cut him to the quick; marks to our readers. and we had certain information that he was so sensible of the potency of the press, as often to croud the columns of the "National Intelligencer," with his own writings.

have read an article signed "Veritas," which, for many reasons we shall consider as his answer to our attacks on his conduct. First, because he writes for that paper-secondly, because the article contains statements which no one could make, who had not access to the secrets of his department—and lastly, because no one but him could be authorised to make the promises of future good conduct which are therein contained.

fulfilling his promises, this last declara-fices permitted to pack the mails themtion might have disarmed us, and per- selves, and they put into their bags the haps we should take this on trust. In- first packets they lay their hands on, with-correct in point of reasoning and of fact out regard to the contents—what they as he appears in "Veritas," we should are disposed to leave out of the mails, rebe silent, but for his obstinate defence of mains for the carrier who comes after by his excellency governor Meigs and the abuses which are injurious to the public. them. The mail bags on some lines are general and other militia officers of this There is moreover this striking distinction small to contain the whole of the state in collecting and equipping a body attempted this place in 169. Out were for the reliat of Four Moires, repulsed with the loss of 8 or 900 men. tion between his former apologies for mail, and on the rout from Danville to of troops for the relief of Fort Meigs; repulsed with the loss of our section of the rout from Danville to of troops for the relief of Fort Meigs; Thorn has a supply of bread for two years,

In "Veritas," he admitted "it may be true" that our quickest "transportation of They speak for themselves. intelligence" to and from the southern states is by Washington; & states it as " certain, that the mail complained of, is a slove one," but boldly declares " that the Business done on that route, admits of no other."

Now Mr. Granger, let us ask you, why the business (post office business we presume you mean) done on that route admits if no better mail? and why the receipts of the line are so trifling as you clerk of twelve years of age would assign a better reason than you have done. It is not because the business and other intercourse which subsists between the subsists between the intercourse which subsists between the intercourse which subsists between the subsists between state them to be? Any compting-house uninportant, for the boy could tell you it was extensive—but because that mail arrangements of the department general- was commenced.

By the general, Pendence could be placed on it by men of the manufactory, arranges as that no de- ly—there needs no comment on it.

RICHARD GRAHAM,

The American privateer, True Blood- scriber's, who has for sale 20 boxes Cotton and was commenced.

By the general, Cards forwarded to the manufactory, arranges one of them had arrived at Brest, ments such as to ensure a speedy arrival.

RICHARD GRAHAM,

LEWIS SANDERS. business; and because its movements are delay of the mail, which Mr. Granger and west prefer transmitting their letters ed with blanks, to the exclusion of letters by travellers or loaded wagons, both of and papers—and which he might as well of the U.S. brig Vixen, to his friend in this to a port in the United States. so slow, that the good people of the south should correct -- It is sometimes overloadwhich offer more certain, safe and regu-lar means of conveyance. And this in One of our remarks is thus noticed by private life, is the regular course of bu- Veritas: "Another complaint is, that exsiness. No merchant would employ a wag- presses are run into Ohio, but not into Sims; the Delaware being blockaded by Lisbon to the 8th of April. The camoner a second time, who had taken 30 Kentucky-The answer is, they are to & his B. Majesty's ship Poictiers, the Re-paign in the Peninsula had not comdays for a trip, when the ordinary one re- from the army for the accommodation of go- becca Sims was ordered to N. York; the menced. quired but ten. And we are apt to suspect that Mr. Granger's boasted mail
No newspaper of the day, has attemptwhich was in the ship, were taken on

Lexington, May 10, 1815.

ties on that route than on all others; whereas we would employ it, if it were of

Mr. Granger next seeks an excuse for the irregularities of this route in th badness of roads and high waters. This is a fetch, to deceive the uninformed, or he must be ignorant of the country through which this mail passes. It i notorious that no mail to this country is so irregular as this; and it is equally no torious, that no mail road of the same the traveller on horse-back. Whilst we to Fort Meigs, on the 5th instant, which ed without danger, and the latter, headed in four or five hours.

But we will tell Mr. Granger where of the prisoners, who have returned to this mismanagement of his own, more than bad 9th inst. from New-Castle with the Rus- scamen, as to shew the absence of this virplace; they generally repeat the same roads or high waters, detains the mail on sian Embassy and their suite !- a pleasant tue in our enemy. Mr. Stevens and Mr. this route 6 days and 22 hours every week voyage to them. in the year-and if he will apply to the under Col. Dudley is estimated at 860 post master at Newport on French Broad, 690 hours before the arrival of the southern movement of importance. mail.

Now, is management or revenue wanted nost, to correct this error?

that the mail is sometimes delayed by of the cause of war desirable? those causes-But when the fact is notorious, that since the month of December last, we have rather had fragments and has been lately invented in this place.

We received last winter Nashville papers, containing articles of intelligence from Orleans papers, when we have had last by the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, Mr. no mail further than Natchez.

We have for years back received Chil-In that paper of the 27th of April, we licothe papers containing eastern news of later dates than we received by the mail from Washington. And yet the printers of Chillicothe obtain this news by the mail, and have time to print, direct and pack up their papers before the mail sets out thence for the west.

Gideon, Gideon-does this arise from the want of funds, or thy bad management?

The whole of the mail is seldom carried on any one of the western lines—post son.—Frankfort Argus.
riders, contrary to law, are in many ofGENERAL ORDERS. Had Mr. Granger been famous for riders, contrary to law, are in many of-

propriety of submitting to the touch of general found the road from Lower San-prolane hands, the important packages dusky to this place literally covered with which pass through their offices? Are men—and amongst them many of those and the insurgent spirit of its populace not contractors paid well enough for their who had shared in the toils and dangers is admitted.

The sem the mail on every route? If one or two of course there existed no legal claims number of troops, both of infantry and horses are not sufficient to carry the mail for military service.—The general has number of troops, both of infantry and why are not more provided? We have every reason to believe that similar efunderstood, that some contracts are in-deed profitable; and this affords an addi-offers to all these brave men from both ber of fresh troops. tional reason why a rigorous fulfilment states, his sincere acknowledgements, new campaign against Russia would

letters, or because their letters have a ger therefore could not have established British subjects. you can suppose the latter to be the true modation of government," because there reason why they part with their money, was no army then in Omo. Why this captured in November last by the British give the people of the south and west cre-dit for some little portion of the same com-for; unless Mr. Granger is disposed by vessels were wrecked shortly afterwards

sonal to himself.

and Washington, and the towns between he drew them up on the island, and pub-reply. those cities and Chillicothe?

18 departs every week from that place, two British squadron has made no further being British subjects .- NAT. INT.

INVESTIGATING SOCIETY,

cuse the general irregularities of the Question-Is it probable that Wars will dragoons. mails from high waters and bad roads.— in the progress of civilization become less

patches of mails upon the arrival of every post rider—when we sometimes receive southern letters and papers from the west and north and east—and to be children. With small patches of the process may be performed by the west and north and east—and to be children. When the west and north and east—and to be children. This machine is simple and cheap, there is lost at sea. It is a long time that the time. With observed the first the first time is small the time. When the contested, on the ground that fifteness with the calculated to take rolls from the carding engine, and convert them into spun yarn, without the aid of any other machine now in use—the whole of the process may be performed by the west and north and east—and to be children. This machine is simple and cheap, since we heard of her the west and north and east—and to be children. This machine is simple and cheap, short, letters and papers from all parts of the union, from opposite quarters of the use of their families; 10 or 15 spindles can be kept in motion by means of a country—there must be something wrong fly wheel, which can be turned continually by the country—there must be something wrong fly wheel, which can be turned continually by the country—there must be something wrong fly wheel, which can be turned continually by the country—there must be something wrong fly wheel, which can be turned continually by the country—there must be something wrong fly wheel, which can be turned continually by the country—there must be something wrong fly wheel, which can be turned continually by the country—there must be something wrong fly wheel, which can be turned continually by the country—there must be something wrong fly wheel, which can be turned continually by the country—there must be something wrong fly wheel, which can be turned continually by the country—there must be something wrong fly wheel, which can be turned continually by the country—there must be something wrong fly wheel, which can be turned continually by the country—there must be something wrong fly wheel, which can be turned continually by the country—there must be something wrong fly wheel, which can be turned continually by the country—there must be something wrong fly wheel, which can be turned continually by the country—there must be something wrong fly wheel, which can be turned continually by the country—there must be something wrong fly wheel, which can be turned continually by the country—there must be something wrong fly wheel, which can be turned continually by the country—there must be something wrong fly wheel, which can be turned continually by the country—there must be something wrong fly wheel which was a small wrong fly which "in the state of Denmark"—something a boy of 12 years old, and with the assistance as wrong by system as by accident. If of another of the same age, will spin at least a post rider can bring part of a mail, is from 20 to 30 lbs. of good yarn per day. The not the whole of that mail equally in his machine is durable and easily kept in order the power? We will state facts, calculated to explain our preceding and future remarks to course of the marks to course of the present week

> MARRIED .- On Thursday evening BEN'J. WYNE to Miss MARY DOYLE, both of this place.

> The Ohio Militia are discharged-Gen. Harrison arrived at Franklinton on the 16th inst. from Fort Meigs-also Ball's squadron-On the 29th the general would rrive at Chillicothe. No apprehension of any further offensive operations on the part of the British, was entertained-and no more Kentucky troops are now wanted. The following order was enclosed in a letter to Gov. Shelby by Gen. Harri-

HEAD-QUARTERS N. W. ARMY. FRANKLINTON, May 16, 1813. The commanding General has observishing exertions which have been made

AID-DE-CAMP.

city, dated

PHILADELPHIA, May 11th, 1813.

"We arrived in the Delaware on the rout from Washington to Portland, would ed to practise on the people of Kentucky board the Poictiers and detained as hosproduce no revenue, if its motions were a more barefaced and deliberate impositions, tages for officers and men of the Poictiers from that country, and sent 50,000 new regulated as our southern one is. Think tion, than this is. which were taken in some of her boats. conscripts in their stead. The French on the 30th of March last, was taken out of my stable in Lexington through regulated as our southern one is. Think tion, than this is.

you, Mr. Granger, that it is from love to you or to your department, that the merton to Chilhco he, we assert has been run to to to Chilhco he, we assert has been run as it now is, for nearly seven years—and to the total York and Boston pay so cheerfully as five years ago was made the subject of en's. The Commodore detained Mr. they do, the postage that accrues on their complaint in this paper—and Mr. Gran-Stevens, Carpenter and Thomas Ving, as

mon sense. The truth is we receive no tracing the origin of this mail to the war, on the desert island of Conception; at Parliament if the manifesto of Louis

of the Essex Junta—the man who aban- Rhodian and carried to Jamaica, from doned his country at the commencement whence part of the crew of the Southof the revolution and retired to England, ampton were sent to England to be tried after signing a most obsequious and loyal for mutiny, and that of the Vixen thrown has reduced the number of guns on board considerable force (say 5,000) was marching travelled this road, assures us, that there address to Gen. Gage, has been appoin- into confinement, where they remained the United States frigate, United States. are but two small streams to retard the ted by the Executive of Massachusetts, until the first of April, when a part was to 48, in consequence of his ship hitherto mail at any season-Yellow Creek and a senator from that state in the senate of liberated on their parole, and were pro- having a disposition to hog. The U The particulars of the battle opposite Saluda—and that the first may be cross- the U.S. vice James Lloyd, resigned. ceeding home at the time of their unjust States formerly carried 54 guns. arrest by Capt. Beresford. We mention The National Intelligencer states that, the above circumstances as well to do the ship Neptune actually sailed on the justice to the generosity of our gallant town on Monday last, as hostages from the Thos. King, the former a warrant and

Since the destruction of Havre-de-States Navy, and both them American man in Washington, dated April 4, 1813. or look at the returns of his office, he may Grace, and the little villages of Frederic citizens, are detained by the commander "In Sicily a revolution has taken place, ascertain the fact. The mail for the west and Georgetown on Sassafras creek, the of the Poictiers on the charge of their The King and Queen are again in power,

leave England early in the last month was employing them very actively, and Will meet at Mr. Keiser's room, on Sa- for our coast; and to bring out 1,600 have gone to regulate things in Sicrly." Mr. Granger further attempts to ex-turday evening next at eight o'clock .- marines, with six troops of dismounted An English frigate and a French frigate

> met and fought five hours-then parted Mr. Taliaferro, who represented that dis-"so good and so good"-An American trict in the last Congress! A letter from A Machine for preparing and spinning wool, frigate would have taken them both in Fredericksburg states that the election It is half the time.

FROM FRANCE.

der a Paris date of the 17th, a statment gentlemen elected. of the situation of the French armies in he north of Europe, on the 10th of March-Pillau, it is stated, was evacuated the 26th Jan. The conduct of Gen. Castilla who commanded there is ON Wednesday evening May 26th, 1813, will complained of, though the articles of be presented a celebrated play in five acts, written by Kotzebue, called the capitulation appear to have been favoraole to the French.

Dantzic is said to contain a garrison of 30,000 men, under the command of Gen. Rapp, with a supply of bread for 820 days, and of meat and other provigarrison had been successful in several sortes, in ore they had taken 800 prisoners and driven the Russians back : leagues. In another the French attacked with 15000 infantry and 1600 horse carried three redoubts, which the Rused with the warmest gratitude the aston-of cannon and 1800 prisoners. Thorn is sians had constructed, took several pieces DELIVERED AT HIS TANYARD IN LEXsaid to have a garrison of 4000 Bavarians and 1500 French. The Russian army misconduct, and his late defence—then, he confessed his sins, and promised amendment—now, he justifies his errors, and promised at the former place, have been unavailing, if they had not been seconded by the patriotic ardor of says they shall continue during his pleating the department.

Thorn has a supply of bread for two years, and other provisions for 9 months. The entry into Berlin by the light troops of Russia is acknowledged, and the movements of the Prussian populace in their ments of the populace in the populace i exays they shall continue during his plea- tually made a donation of a hair of saddle- every description of citizens—which has ments of the Prussian populace in their N. YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S induced them to leave their homes at a ments of the Prussian populace in their favor. This paper contains a Proclamation of the speak for themselves.

Are not post masters aware of the images to the touch of general found the road from Lower San-

The dangerous situation of Hamburg

but were to be replaced by a large num-

The Bordeaux papers state that the

The American privateer, True Bloodworth it was said upwards of 2 millions Lex. May 25th, 1813. of francs, and others loaded with dry

Boston May 8.

peror of Russia, governor of Konigsberg. It has been moved in the British Par- Lexington, May 18, 1813. liament, that the pay of captains in the

Mr. Whitbread asked in the Britis

oard ship to their officers.

benefit from the southern mail, and to keep out of view reports that it was which time most of the crew of the XVIII. had received the concurrence of carch more often for private opportuni- established and kept up from motives per- Soupthamton throwing off the control of government. Lorld Castlereagh replied their officers, refused to do duty. On in the negative. Mr. W. said that if Before we drop this part of the subject, this occasion the intrepid exertions of our government had countenanced that " mispermit us Mr Granger to ask again - brave tars, aided by their officers, were chievous publication," it would tend to why the benefits of this mail are not ex- chiefly instrumental in saving the mova- prolong the war, and unite France in reended to Kentucky? Why have you ble property on board the frigate. So sistance. Mr. Tierney asked if copies given a special order, that its benefits shall sensible was Sir James Yeo of the gener- had not been sent on board British ships extend only to the cities of Baltimore ous conduct of the American sailors, that to be distributed on the continent. No

lickly thanked them in the warmest terms. A new attempt to arrange an exchange The crews of both vessels were after of prisoners between France and Eng-CHRISTOPHER GORE, the ring-leader wards taken off the island by the brig land, was made in March last, and failed.

We understand that Com. Decatur,

REVOLUTION IN SICILY.

the Regent killed, and the English party Several vessels of war were about to others have left Alicante, where Suchet

VIRGINIA ELECTION RETURNS. Gen. Hungerford has obtained in the It would be uncandid for us, not to admit, frequent, & how far is the total exclusion (the latter very strongly manned) lately whole district a majority of 23 votes over will be contested, on the ground that fif-We are in much anxiety for the Essex, ty illegal votes were given in for Gen. H.

of several in their ports. Weekly Reg. gress from that state had vacated their seats, from the neglect in signifying to the governor in due time their acceptance By the Expedition, the Editors of the of the office to which they had been elect-Mercury have received a file of Bor- ed. The difficulty is now over. The deaux papers to the 22d March. The governor has given direction, that the Bordeaux paper of the 22 contains, un- commissions should be delivered to the

VIRGIN OF THE SUN. BEING THE FIRST PART OF

Pizarro, or the Death of Rolla. Between the play & furce, Songs by Mr. Webster. sions for more than a year. The present two acts, called the Padtock.

E. Yeiser will give the highest price in cash for OAK BARK.

INGTON.

May 25, 1813.

TO BUILDERS. For Sale

PRICES FOR CARDS. Cotton \$16 pr. doa. 14 50 12 50 11 50 11 5 50 7 50

7 75 Machine Cards, No. 26 to 29 wire \$2 87 pr. ft

Thomas Deve Owings HAS removed his Iron & Casting store to the house opposite the court house, lately occupied by Humphreys and Morton, where orders Since our last we have been favored for Iron, Castings, and Machinery, will be ceived-a supply of Iron & Castings, will be

All persons indebted to him, are requested to come and settle with William Macbern who is authorized to receive and adjust the

Notice,

ABNOR BEAN.

TAKEN up by Benjamin Debe, living in navy should be increased from 6s. to Jessamme county near the Kentucky river, one 10s. additional per day, to defray the bay mare, about four feet nine inches high, a expenses of dinners given by them on small star on her face, a white spot on the hind part of her left hind foot; between the hoof and pastern, 11 or 12 years old; appraised to 15 dolls the 23d day of March 1813

20-3t* JOHN PERRY, J. P.

THE CYPRESS WREATH. BY WALTER SCOTT.

From his new Poem of ROKEBY.

O Lady, twine no wreath for me, Or twine it of the cypress tree.
Too lively glow the l.llies light,
The varnish'd holly's all too bright;
The May-flower and the eglantine
May shade a brow less sad than mine— But Lady, weave no wreath for me, Or weave it of the cypress tree.

Let dimpled Mirth his temples twine With tendrils of the laughing vine; The manly oak, the pensive yew, To Patriot and to Sage be due; The myrtle bough bids lovers live, But that Matilda will not give .-Then, Lady, twine no wreath for me, Or twine it of the cypress tree.

Let merry England protedly rear Her blended roses, bought so dear; Let Albin bind her bonnet blue With heath and hare-bell dipp'd in dew; On favor'd Erin's crest be seen The flower she loves of emerald green-But, Lady, twine no wreath for me, Or twine it of the cypress tree.

Strike the wild harp, while maids prepare The ivy, meet for Minstrel's hair; And, while his crown of laurel leaves With bloody hand the victor weaves, Let the loud trump his triumph tell— But, when you hear the passing bell, Then, Lady, twine a wreath for me, And twine it of the cypress tree.

Yes; twine for me the cypress bough-But, O Matilda! twine not now; Stay till a few brief months are past, And I have looked and loved my last; When villagers my shroud bestrew With tansies, rosemary, and rue-Then, Lady, weave a wreath for me, And weave it of the express tree.

Written on a monumental Pillar erected by Mrs. BARLOW, to the memory of her husband, Minister of the United States at Paris, deceased, at Zarnowitch, in Poland, the 28th of December, 1812

BY BELENA MARIA WILLIAMS.
Where o'er the Polish deserts' trackless way
Relentless winter rules with savage sway,
Where the shrill polar storms, as wild they blow, Seem to repeat some plaint of moral woe; Far o'er the cheerless space the traveller's eye Shall this recording pillar long descry And give the sod a tear where BARLOW lies, He, who was simply great, and nobly wise; Here led by patriot zeal he met his doom, And found amid the frozen waters a tomb. Far from his native soil the poet fell, Far from that western world he sung so well Nor she so long belov'd, nor she was nigh 'To catch the dying look, the parting sigh; She, who the hopeless anguish to beguile, In fond memorial rears the funeral pile; Whose widow'd bosom and Columbia's shore Shall mourn the moments that return no more While bending o'er the wide Atlantic wave, Sad fancy hovers on the distant grave.

TO A SECTION OF SECTION BIOGRAPHY.

From a French paper of the 10th March. Biographical notice of Mr. Joel Barlow, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States o America, near the French Government.

Mr. Barlow was born in 1755, in the town o Reading, in the state of Connecticut. He re ceived an excellent education, and shewed at an early age a decided preference for the bel-les lettres, which he has since cultivated with success, and to which he owes a share of that glory which will descend with his name to posterity. He was still engaged in his studies at the period of the rupture between England and her colonies. Young Barlow possessed too much elevation of soul to remain an indifferent spectator of an event which involved the dear est interest of his country. He appeared se veral times as a volunteer in the field of honor and his companions in arms, among whom were four of his brothers, did justice to his patriotic zeal and intrepidity.

In 1778, he took the degree of bachelor of er of a brigade and afterwards General.—He Rome, who were intended to be sent to Eng-In 1778, he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and applied himself to the study of law, in the leisure moments which the passing events the leisure moments which the passing events charged with being implicated in the conspileft at his disposal; however he engaged in a different career from that of the bar cepted the place of chaplain of brigade, which was effecaed to him by the state of Massachusetts. It may be observed, that among the Presbyterians of New-England, the priesthood is only a kind of civil ordination. He who receives it may engage in other avocations, and it is not uncommon to see young men preach the gospel, in order to procure the time and means necessary to qualify them for another profes-

In his new capacity of chaplain, Mr. Barlow followed the army until the conclusion of peace in 1783. It was during this tempestuous period, that he skeethed and in a manner finished his beautiful peom of the Columbiad, which assured him an honorable station amongst the most eminent poets.

He had married in 1783, Miss Baldwin of New-Haven, sister of the senator of that name; a woman as distinguished for the superiority of her mind as for her amiable qualities, who was worthy of the husband her heart had

When the Independence of the U. States was acknowledged, Mr. Barlow went to Hartford, where he recommenced the study of law. In 1785, he was admitted to the bar, where he distinguished himself in such a manner as to attract the notice of his fellow-citizens.

ready spoken. The merited reputation of this poem soon spread from America to Europe, it was even reprinted in London a few months after its first publication.

had been acquainted in the army, bought from Usurper are returning home. The army of Congress an immense tract of land, situated on Spain is on its march to France and a general the banks of the Ohio. It was proposed to armistice is proclaimed to our enemies in exsell a part of these lands to foreigners, and to pectation of a peace. divide the rest among the members of the company. Mr. Barlow was requested to assist in the execution of this project, and to proceed for that purpose to Europe. He con-sented to it the more willingly, as the voyage was in perfect consonance with the liberality of his taste and with the desire which he had lo cherished of seeing & studying the celebrated countries of the old continent, whose genius 1795. had brought all the arts to perfection. his arrival in England, he went to France, where he attended with success to the interest of his employers. The establishment, of which he became one of the first propreitors, was begun in 1788, & increased so ra. of La Force, Minister of the Interior. pidly through the affluence of the American

States. On his return to his native country, he was occupied in projects of public utility, and published the last edition of the Columbiarrested him, sent him

Mr. Barlow was destined to revisit Europe Madison, appointed him Minister Plenipotentiary near the French government. Mo-tives of the highest importance carried him to assist him in the duties of his office. Wilna last October. He was on his return from that town, when an inflammation of the lungs carried him off suddenly, at Zarnow, near Cracow. His loss will be severely felt by

or to his age; as a man of deep research, he has left works which will always be sought after by true philosophers; as a poet, he has signalized by a great work, the rising litera-ture of his country: his glory will exist as long as the language which served to illustrate

In private life he possessed all the essential qualities which could contribute to his own happiness and that of the persons by whom he was surrounded. Having attained by his merit the exercise of high offices, he was free from the ridiculous weakness of some men who affect to despise literary success, without which they would still have remained in impenetrable obscurity. He spoke of his works without pride and without false modesty. The strokes of his wit flowed frequently, from a sprightly disposition. His judgment was alonfidence. Unshaken in his attachments, sincerely beloved by all those whom he admitted o his society, he has left universal regret and it would be utterly impossible to describe the grief of his wife and family. She has lost the object in which all her affections centred. There are losses for which no carthly consolation exists. If any thing could assuage such piercing sorrows, it would be thought, that the memory of Mr. Barlow is dear to all good nen, and that the remembrance of his virtues and talents will never perish.

MISCELLANY.

A Narrative CONSPIRACY IN PARIS,

On the 20th of October last. ternately confined in the prisons of the Temple of La Force and of Vincennes;—but affecting madness, he was removed to St. Mande, had been taken out and replaced with copies where government maintains a hospital for the of senatus consultums, and printed proclamations and printed proclamations to the several provinces.

"A wife shall be deemed good evidence against her husband "No man shall court a maid in person, or by letter, without first obtaining the consent ternately confined in the prisons of the Tem. 8 o'clock in the morning. for eighteen months been prescribed by his he aunounced to him that Bonaparte was dead, the Emperor was dead the cry of and that he was appointed by a senatus Consul-nation should still have been Vive La Empe ately necessary to prepare for it. He dressed on the following day—On the succeeding day up Vateau as his aid-de-camp—while he assumed the uniform of his new promotion, which had been previously obtained, besides many more intended for officers of superior rank In 1787, he published the vision of Columbus, or the Columbiad, of which we have altered y spoken. The merited reputation of this ficers of the Fortress, commanded by a colone

of the 27th regiment, and thus addressed him! 'The tyrant is no more : vive la Republique At this time, a company of very respecta-ed!—Thousands of Frenchmen, dragged from e men, with the greatest part of whom he their families by the insatiable ambition of the

> To obtain this end, and ensure tranquillity to the commonwealth, the Senate has thought proper in its wisdom to adopt the most pro per and efficacious steps; consequently it nominates a provisional Directory of five mem-bers. Talleyrand, Fouche, Sieyes, Barthelemy, and Cambaceres, who are instantly to be installed in office, in conformity to the Constitution of

> 'General Moreau recalled from exile, is ap pointed Generalissimo of the armies of the Republic.

'General Lahorie, now confined in the prison 'General Mallet wholly charged with the

colonists that in 1812, it contained a population [execution of the present Senatus Consultum ca, in 1807 and 1808, I found the following | Greeks into the country. Sir William Dancan

now forms the seventeenth province of the American republic.

During the first years of the Freach revolution, Mr. Barlow resided in London, where he
published different works, remarkable for the
depth of his views, and the merit of their style,
many effective men have you —about 250—
of inspecting the manuscript records of the coloof inspecting the manuscript records of the colodepth of his views, and the merit of their style, many effective men have you !-- about 250which procured for their author the applianse of statesmen and of men of taste. Mr. Fox himself gave testimony to the talents of Mr. Barlow and pronounced his eulogium in the House of Chammons.

A special mission to the French government, a companied by the officers on the spot, who volunteered their scryices.—With the force I have distributed in manuscript seconds of the coloring its ancient laws. My time, however, was short, and the manuscripts were long; so that I made little use of the advantage, and I am now indebted to a modern historial mission to the French government, when Mallet proceeded to Savary's, the Duke carried Mr. Barlow back to Park in 1792; it of Rovigo. He dismissed the ministers guard, words, a mode of transcription very little was at that time he had the honor of being which dressed in white like himself, and belonging to the same regiment, were ordered to post themselves in a street of the suburb of and commercial affairs caused his presence. St. Antonie, until further orders. Ascending for some time in the north of Europe, and he soon after received from the American government a most important mission to the coast of carried off. With his escort he hurried to the first, by the dominion of New Haven; a Africa. After surmounting many obstacles, Hotel de la Force, shewed his Senatus Consulhe succeeded in concluding advantageous treaties with the states of Algiers, of Tunis, and of Tripoli, and in delivering his fellow-citi-ficers confined with him. Laboric starting zens who had long groaned in captivity. This from his bed, asked if death had been decreed was one of the periods of his life, the recolction of which was always most agreeable to very reverse; read this. Mallet directing the jailor to attend strictly to his orders, and to These negociations being concluded, he re- hold every dungeon ready for the reception of turned to France, where he resided from 1797 prisoners who might be sent to him, delivered until 1805; he then quitted France and went to England, where he embarked for the United those he had liberated. The prisons re-echoed

Arrived at Maret's the Duke of Bassano. I and published the last edition of the Columbiate, arrested him, sent him to prison, and installed ad, the most magnificient specimen of typogra- La Hoire in his place—he dismissed the guard phy which has yet issued from the American and ordered it to the post assigned for the press.

'I have every one in office, (said La Horie) i a l there to finish his honorable career. In was by compulsion you served a tyrant—you 111 the present President of the U. States, will with zeal serve the Rupublic. He immediately ordered the secretaries and the prin

> Mallet proceeded on to Paquier, an honest citizen of Brest who had been made prefect of the Seine. He was from home-orders immediate ly given to renew the guard permitting his re-

his fellow citizens, and by all those who are capable of appreciating the union of genius and virtue.

As a statesman, Mr. Barlow has rendered essential services to his country; as a man of genius and a friend of humanity, he does hongenius and humanity human tion made by the General he produced his sen atus consultum, which however General Hullin maintained did not appear to him satisfac-tory. Here, replied Mallet, is that which will dispel your doubts—drawing from his bosom a pistol, instead of the looked for document, shot Hullin through the brain, closing the oor after him, he joined his guard and forpade their permitting any one to enter or escape. With the remnant of his followers he narched on to La place de Vendeme. In consequence however, of the bustle & explosion of the pistol in the house, some of the family taking the alarm made their escape, and headed Mallet, in their flight to the Etat Major.
Doucet who was the commander, had hastily summoned to his room all the adjutants and officers of his staff, whom he could collect.— He met Mallet in his hall. What, said the sprightly disposition. His judgment ways correct and just. Under a grave and perhaps austere exterior, he concealed an arbert land given orders to arrest you. For what? I here read your arrest. That moment, what? I here read your arrest. That moment, Doucet, (a very athletic man) springs upon him and confining his arms, by repeated calls drew down to assistance his officers, who with drawn swords unanimously exclaimed that he was a traitor, that the Emperor was not dead, and the report a falsehood. 'Soldiers!' cried they, will you serve an impostor? tremble for yourselves? The wavering soldiery paused, were gained over and submitted. The unhappy Mallet was overpowered and secured. Proceeding directly to La Force, Savary, and the Duke of Rassano (March, week). Savary, and the Duke of Bassano (Maret, were liberated La Horie who had already dispatched various couriers with his orders, was arrested, and by dawn of day was dissipated an illusion that for a time seemed once more to promise France a glimpse of Independence.

La Horei had already made drafts on the im-perial treasury and on all the public coffers.— Orders had been transmitted along the road Gen. Mallet who had been a leader of the Chouans in La Vendee entered after the peace concluded with his party, into the service of the First Consul, and was appointed commandyoung king of

The post which does not leave Paris till 1-2 racy of the Opera. He was disgraced and al- past 12 o'clock had been prepared to start by

Mallet throughout his trial persisted physicians, proving abortive, they pronounced in declaring that the plan was entirely his him incurable. Having after some time apparently recovered his serenity of mind, and no all who were concerned with him he had delulonger creating suspicion, he was indulged in ded. He was asked what he thought of La a free range of the building—perceiving that he was no longer observed, he seized his opportunity to escape, and succeeded. He set as the rest. That he had selected such solutions are the rest. That he had selected such solutions are the rest. it on foot at night for Paris, in search of an diers as he knew to be disaffected to the ty-Abbe, his particular friend. On his way he met an old companion named Vateau, then a sergeant abetted by them without the danger of being of the Emperor's Guard, and prevailed on him betrayed. Many however were sentenced to follow as far the Abbe's—when he arrived to the scaffold, on the plea, that although tum, (previously counterfeited by the Abbe) and not Vive La Republique, a crime of high commander General in Chief of Paris and the treason, which must have been evident at the Department of the Seine. That a great revolution had exploded and that it was immediguilty of it. Eighteen persons were executed guilty of it. Eighteen persons were executed

Mallet died with the utmost courage. gave the signal to the platoon to fire which in Scotland, where it originated. twice proved ineffectual: to the very last he maintained that Bonaparte was dead Hulin died the third day after his wound -The Abbe was arrested and shot. Col. Rabs, who was a member of the court martial that decreed the death of the Duke D'Enghein, wept the whole way to the place of execution protesting his innonence and attachment to is dear imperial master. By order of the

Empress his execution was suspended. It is presumed that a great portion of the military and civil authority would have engaged in the revolution had the first attempt of ne conspirators succeeded.

Notwithstanding the development and simplicity of its designs, this scheme was near ob aining complete success, and the ruinous rick of tyrannical power, was on the eve of be ng subverted by a mere forgery; which prove hat France is ready to burst asunder the iron oke, beneath which the nation groans.

NEW HAVEN BLUE-LAWS.

Mr. Oldschool I have often heard of the Blue-Laws, of New

of 230,760 souls. The state of Ohio, admitted among the members of the federal union, of the Seine.' Chapter the Seine of Chapter the Seine of the federal union, of the Seine.'

of inspecting the manuscript records of the colo

part is distinguished by unnecessary rigor; a part by ignorance and injustice; a part is com-mon to all the codes, ancient and modern, in New-England; a part is unexceptionable; and only a small remainder is strictly characterisic of the particular persons from whom it

'No quaker or dissenter from the established worship of this dominion shall be allowed to give a vote for the election of magistrates or any other officer. 'No food or lodging shall be afforded to a

quaker, adamite, or other heretic.
'If any person turns quaker, he shall be banished, and not suffered to return, but on pain of death.

No priest shall abide in the dominion ne shall be banished, and suffer death on his return. Priests may be seized by any one withut a warrant

'No one to cross a river, but with an authoised ferryman. No one shall run on the sabbath day, or valk in his garden or elsewhere except rever-

endly to and from meeting. 'No weman shall kiss her child on the saboath or fasting day. 'The sabbath shall begin at sunset on Sat-

'To pick an ear of corn growing in a neighbor's garden, shall be deemed theft.

A person accused of trespass in the night shall be judged guilty, unless he clear himseli When it appears that an accused has con-

ederates, and he refuses to discover them, he 'No one shall buy or sell lands without per-

mission of the selectmen. 'A drunkard shall have a master appointed by the selectmen, who are to debar him the li-

berty of buying and selling.
'Whoever publishes a lie to the prejudice of his neighbor, shall sit in the stocks, or be whipped fifteen stripes.

'No minister shall keep a school. Every rateable person, who refuses to pay his proportion to the support of the minister of the town or parish, shall be fined by the court 1.2, and 1.4 every quarter, until he or she shall pay the rate to the minister.

'Men-stealers shall suffer death. 'Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver or bone lace, above two shillings by the yard, shall be presented by the grand jurors & the selectmen shall tax the offender at 1300 estate.

"A debtor in prison, swearing he has no estate, shall be let out, and sold, to make satisfaction

"Whoever sets fire in the woods, & it Lurns a house, shall suffer death; and persons sus-

"Whoever brings cards or dice into this

Christmas, or saint-days, make minced pies, dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of music, except the drum, trumpet and jews-

"No gospel minister shall join people in marriage; the magistrates only shall join in marriage, as they may do it with less scandal to Christ's church.

"When parents refuse their children con venient marriages, the magistrate shall deter- 12 hours. mine the point.

"The selectmen, on finding children igno and put them into better hands, at the expense

of their parents. "A man that strikes his wife shall pay a fine of 1.10; a woman that strikes her husband shall be punished as the court directs.

of her parents; 1.5 penalty for the first of-fence; 1.10 for the second, and, for the third, imprisonment during the pleasure of the court. "Married persons must live together, or be

"Every male shall have his hair cut round

according to a cap."
"Of such sort were the laws made by the people of New Haven, previous to their incorporation with Saybrook and Hartford colonies the charter. They consist of a vast mulitude, and are very properly termed Blue-laws . e. bloody laws; for they were all sanctified with excommunication, confiscation, fines, banishments, whippings, cutting off the ears, burning the tongue and death."

With respect to the epithet blue, I believe bloody; or, at least, that in whatever sense it was or is applied to the laws of New Haven, its the disorder. original import was no more than presbyterian

GREEKS IN FLORIDA.

In Mr. Macon's speech, during the late session. of Congress, wherein he spoke of the British practice of naturalization, there was an al lusion to the Greeks in Florida, which we believe was understood by but few of those who heard him, and fewer still of those who read the speech. The following extract from "Stoddard's sketches of Louisiana" will shew the circumstance to which he probably adverted.

As the Floridas have often changed masters, some variety in the population may be expect ed. The Spaniards were the first to make per manent settlements in them. The peace of 1763 put them in possession of Great Britain, when a number of English, Scoth and Irish were incorporated with the ancient inhabitants They also received an accession during the American revolution, when many of those disaffected to our cause obtained refuge in the Floridas; and the proximity of our settlements has prompted many of our citizens since that period to become Spanish subjects.

England, but never had an opportunity of understanding precisely the meaning of the phrase, until the other day, in turning over the pages of Kendal's Travels through American plan was concerted to entice a colony of

and Doctor Turnbull were at the bottom of this transaction. The country was represented to the Greeks in the most favorable light; they were promised fertile fields and land in abundance, and also transportation and subsistence. Hence fifteen hundred souls were deluded from the islands in Greece and Italy, & landed in East Florida. They were planted at a place called New Smyrna, situated about seventy miles to the Southward of St. Angus-But what was their surprise, when, in stead of cultivated fields, they were ushered into a desolate wilderness, without the means of support! What mortified them still more, was, that some of them were tantalized with the use of rented lands for ten years, at the expiration of which they reverted again to their original proprietors, when the pour set-tiers were once more reduced to poverty and misery. Some of them indeed could not ob-tain land on any terms. Hence they were ob-liged to labor for the planters in the charac-ter of slaves and to experience. ter of slaves, and to experience hunger and nakedness. Overseers were placed over them, & whenever the usual task was not completed. they were goaded with the lish. Families were not allowed to live separate from each other; but a number of them were growded together in one mess, and condemned to promiscuous repose. The poor wedches were not even allowed to procure fish for themselves, although the sea at their feet were full of them People were forbidden to furnish them victuals : severe punishments were decreed s. gainst those who gave, and those who received the charitable boon. Under this treatment many of them died, especially the old people. At length in 1763, seized with despair and sensible of no other alternative than escape or death, they tose on their cruel to rants, & made themselves masters of some small vessels. But their designs were frustrated by the prompt exertions of the military; and this re-volt closed with the deaths of five of the unhappy ringleaders.

This transaction is so contrary to the reputed humanity of the English nation, that it requires some credulity to believe the solemn report of a British officer, who was an eye witness to what we have related.

Translated for the Philadelphia Register, from the Journal of the Empire. PRADIER'S REMEDY FOR THE

GOUT Published by order of his Excellency the Minister of the Interior.

PARIS, Dec. 13, 1812. Balm of Mecca 5 dracms, Red Peruvian Bark 1 ounce, Saffron 1-2 ounce, Sparsaparilla ounce, Sage ounce, Rectified Alcohol

3 pounds. Dissolve, separately, the Balm of Mecca in one third of the Alcohol; steep the other ingredients in the remainder of the Alcohol for forty-eight hours; filtrate, and then mix the two liquors.

For use, mix the solution with twice or three times the quantity of lime water, shaking the bottle at the time of using it.

Application of the remedy.-Prepare a poultice of ground flax seed, which is to be spread very hot, and about one inch. thick, on a napkin, to wrap the part affected.-The poultice should be glutinous. When it is intended to envelope both the feet and legs up to the knees a proportionate quantity of flax seed must be used. When the poultice is prepared, and as hot as the patient can bear it, spread over its surface about two ounces of the liquor, in such manner as to be equally distributed without being imbibed; the poultice is then to be bound round the leg, or foot, and to be completely covered; enveloping the whole with flannels or waxed silk, to preserve the warmth of the application. The poultice is not changed oftener than once in 24 or

> (Signed) GME. PRADIER.

M. Sage has lately stated in a memoir read to the National Institute at Paris, the efficacy of flour Volatile alkali in cases of severe Apoplexy. For at least forty years, says be, I have had opportunities of witnessing the efficacy of Volatile alkali taker internally as an immediate remedy for the Apoplexy, if employed on the first appearance of the disease. One of the keepers of my cabinet, aged 72 years, robust, though thin, and very sedate, was seized with an Apoplexy, he fell down deprived of sense. When raised up he had the rattles in his throat, his eyes were closed, his face pallid and his teeth fixed together. I drew out his. lips so as to answer the purpose of a spout, into which was poured a spoonful of water containing twenty five or thirty drops of figur Volatile alkali. At the same time two slips of paper, the edges of which were wet with the Volatile alkali were introduced into his nostrils. The teeth were speedily separated and the eves opened. A second dose of the alkali was instantly poured down his throat. The rattles ceased, speech and recollection returned, and in the course of an hour the patient recovered. sufficiently to proceed without assistance three hundred paces to his own chamber. In anoththe writer is mistaken, when he explains it by bloody; or, at least, that in whatever sense it eat; and has since experienced no return of He reports another case in the person of

puritan. It appears to have been so used one of his friends who was a great eater and was struck with the Apoplexy while at table, The Volatile alkali excited a vomiting and after that had abated the patient took twenty drops of Volatile alkali in half a glass of wine. His senses returned, and in two hours he was walking in his garden.

E. YEISER

Has received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and elegant assortment of leather, consisting of

SKIRTING RUSSET & BLACK BRIDLE SEATING FACING & SADDLE BAG LEATHER SOAL, & UPPER LEATHER WAX CALF SKINS RUSSET CALF SKINS FOR BOOT TOPS, & KIPP SKINS.

All of a superior quality, and offered for sale on advantageous terms for Cash or Hides Lexington, May 15th, 1813.

TAKEN up by John Connelley, two miles from Lexington, Woodford road, one bay filly, two years old past, long tail, both hind feet white, no brands perceivable. Appraised to \$15 before me this 2d day of January 1813. OLIVER KEENE.